Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph corresponding to paragraph [0023] of the published application with the following paragraph:

The term "TA-MUC1" as used herein, is a conformational epitope in which particular glycosylations at the PDTRP region induce a conformation which is tumour specific. Said TA-MUC1 has been described in great detail for example in PCT/EP03/08014. It is preferred that the aforementioned antigens are detectable (e.g. in FACS; ELISA or the like) with the following antibodies: A78-G/A7, Nemod-TF1 and/or Nemod-TF2 (Goletz S., Cao Y, Danielczyk [[a]] A., Ravn P., Schöber U., and Karsten U. Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen: the "hidden" tumour antigen. Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 2003;535:147-62, all obtainable from NEMOD Immuntherapie AG (which is now NEMOD Biotherapeutics GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin, ~~www.nemod.com~~ for TF; A76-A/C7, VU-11E2, VU-11D1, BC4E549, VU-12E1, VU-3D1 and b-12 for MUC1 and preferably A76-A/C7 and more preferably PankoMab for TA-MUC1). In addition, the aforementioned antibodies are known in the art. Antibody A76-A/C7 is can be obtained from NEMOD Biotherapeutics GmbH & Co. KG. The PankoMab antibody is described in Christensen A P, Danielczyk A, Stahn R, Goletz S. Simple separation of DNA in antibody purification. Protein Expr Purif, in press, and preferably A83-C/B12 for glycophorin and preferably A63-C/A9 for asioaloglycophorin ~~www.nemod.com~~). Further, it is preferred that the subclones of the present invention (d) grow in suspension under the standard laboratory conditions (e.g. as detailed by the DSMZ for K562).

Please replace the paragraph corresponding to paragraph [0039] of the published application with the following paragraph:

One preferred form is the PEGylation using CMP-Sialic acid linked to PEG in combination with one or several sialyltransferases as for example known for GlycoPegylation™ described by Neose Inc. ~~(www.neose.com)~~. Molecules expressed by the cells of the invention have the advantages: either, to (i) allow a higher and/or more effective and/or more controllable

PEGylation at the sugar chains because of the lack or low amounts of sialylated carbohydrate sites which results in biologically improved molecules in sense known to be associated with PEGylation and/or a more efficient and/or standardizable/controllable process; or (ii) to allow the attachment of the modification to glycan sites which are not possible to be attached conventially or only by means of complex additional modification prior to the addition of the modification; or (iii) to lack the requirements to partially or completely desialylate the target molecule in order to obtain a suitable PEGylation by the known processes. Molecules expressed by standard expression systems as for example CHO, NSO, Per.C6 or HEK-cells have a higher sialylation of the expressed molecules than those expressed by cells of the present invention. Therefore the conventionally expressed molecules either have a lower or less efficient modification or have to be enzymatically or chemically desialylated in vitro and further purified which is labour and cost intensive especially when produced for clinical use and often generate problems in imposing a standardized controllable process to the high clinical requirements. In contrast, the advantage of the present invention is that the use of the cell lines of the invention and the nucleic acid molecules expressed in these cell lines is that the steps connected with desialylation will be unnecessary and the modification process is more efficient, better standardizable and controllable, cheaper, and/or faster. In comparison to standard technologies this process is often advantageous since the PEGylation does not occur at the peptide backbone and hence often reduces the activity in vitro but is further away from the active sites avoiding a reduction of the in vitro bioactivity.